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THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 3 September 1991 from the representatives of China, France, Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué of the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (together with its addendum), issued at the end of their meeting held at Pattaya on 29 and 30 August 1991.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 24 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia:

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. and
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Indonesia to the United Nations

Permanent members of the Security Council:

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of
China to the United Nations

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON
Chargé d'affaires a.i. and
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
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* A/46/150.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the
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ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 30 August 1991 by the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the Security Council

The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and Indonesia met at Pattaya on 29 and 30 August 1991. The representative of the United Nations Secretary-General was also present.

The five and Indonesia also held, for the first time, a joint meeting with the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia.

The five and Indonesia express their satisfaction with the progress towards a comprehensive political settlement made at the SNC meeting on 26-29 August 1991 at Pattaya on the basis of the 28 August 1990 framework document and the 26 November 1990 draft agreement, recognizing the enhanced role of the United Nations that these documents enshrine. The outcome of this meeting demonstrates the significant progress that is being made towards national reconciliation.

They note with satisfaction the consensus reached by the SNC on how to resolve some very important remaining difficulties.

The five and Indonesia recall that they consistently envisaged a detailed plan for the phased return to civilian life of all categories of forces of the Cambodian parties. They view such an arrangement as essential to minimizing the risk of a return to warfare, stabilizing the security situation and building confidence among the parties, thus ensuring the best possible prospects of the durability of the settlement. Such an arrangement remains their fundamental commitment.

On this basis, and taking into account the progress made in the SNC and their growing spirit of cooperation, the five and Indonesia are prepared to support the formula devised by the SNC, which provides for the demobilization before the elections of 70 per cent of all forces and their arms, subject to the understandings contained in the annex to this communiqué (see addendum).

They urge the SNC to reflect further on the question of total demobilization, preferably prior to the elections.

They consider of great importance the decision of the SNC to give the final word to Prince Sihanouk on determining the advice, relevant to the implementation of the comprehensive settlement agreement, to be rendered to UNTAC when consensus is unattainable within the SNC, and they will consider further the implications of this decision for the relationship between UNTAC and the SNC.

They also note with satisfaction the declaration of the SNC that Cambodia will adopt a system of liberal, multiparty democracy and their decision to promote and encourage respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

They urge the SNC to reach a common position as soon as possible on the issue of the electoral system.

They agree to give sympathetic consideration to the proposal made by the SNC to request the United Nations Secretary-General to send United Nations personnel as observers to Cambodia. In this regard they urge the SNC to make every effort to resolve all remaining issues necessary to conclude a comprehensive political settlement that would facilitate a decision by the United Nations Security Council to dispatch the observer force.

In the light of the very positive progress achieved at Pattaya, the five and Indonesia consider that the time has now come to accelerate efforts to complete the comprehensive political settlement agreement for submission to the Coordinating Committee of the Paris Conference on Cambodia (PCC).

They consider it most desirable that the PCC be reconvened at ministerial level by late October and that the comprehensive political settlement be signed before the SNC, under Prince Sihanouk's chairmanship, establishes itself at Phnom Penh in mid-November.

The five and Indonesia have decided to meet again in New York in late September.

The five and Indonesia express their deep gratitude to the Government of Thailand for the excellent arrangements in facilitating the current meeting.

ADDENDUM

Military arrangements

The five and Indonesia recall that they consistently envisaged a detailed plan for the phased return to civilian life of all categories of forces of the Cambodian parties. They view such an arrangement as essential to minimizing the risk of a return to warfare, stabilizing the security situation and building confidence among the parties, thus ensuring the best possible prospects of the durability of the settlement. Such an arrangement remains their fundamental commitment.

On this basis, and taking into account the progress made by the SNC and their growing spirit of cooperation, the five and Indonesia are prepared to support the formula devised by the SNC that provides for the demobilization before the elections of 70 per cent of all forces and their arms, subject to the following understandings:

1. It is essential to clarify as part of a comprehensive political settlement the disposition of the residual 30 per cent forces. If these forces are not demobilized prior to the election, as is the strong preference of the five permanent members of the Security Council, they will either be demobilized shortly after the elections or incorporated into a national army created by the newly elected government.

2. It is clearly understood that the definition of "forces" is that contained in paragraph 2 of article 1 of annex 2 of the draft settlement document. Forces are agreed to include all regular, provincial, district, paramilitary and other auxiliary forces. The five and Indonesia invite the Cambodian parties to furnish urgently to the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General all the information he requires to enable him to identify the various categories of forces falling under this definition.

3. All arms, ammunition and military equipment of forces covered by paragraph 2 above shall be turned over to UNTAC as such forces enter the cantonments; for forces not yet demobilized, access to their arms can only be on the basis of explicit authorization of UNTAC.

4. UNTAC will identify civil police necessary to perform law enforcement. Civil police will operate under UNTAC supervision or control.